

MEN OF THE HOUR.

GEN. SIMON P. HUGHES.



Governor-Elect of Arkansas.

The gentleman just elected to succeed Governor James A. Berry as the chief citizen of the Commonwealth of Arkansas, General Simon P. Hughes, is fifty-four years of age. He is a native of Tennessee, but removed into Monroe county, Arkansas, in 1849. Previously to this he had worked on a farm in Tennessee and given considerable attention to the cultivation of his mind, as opportunity afforded. Including attendance at school and college. In 1874 he removed to Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, where he pursues the practice of the law. He will take his seat as Governor of that State in January next. His salary will be \$3000 a year. As a matter of course, the Governor of Arkansas is a Democrat.

General Hughes was bereaved of his father when fourteen years old, and found it necessary to make up his mind as to his future. Determining to be a lawyer, he did his utmost in the way of preparation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the Bar in Monroe County, Arkansas, in the year 1857. With the outbreak of the war, resulting from the secession of the Southern States, he entered the Confederate Army as Captain in a regiment on foot, belonging to the division commanded by Gen. D. H. Maury. He rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. Being left out at the time of its reorganization, he enlisted as a private soldier in the cavalry service, and was attached to Morgan's battalion in the trans-Mississippi department until the close of the war. His military record is that of a brave man and popular comrade.

He was a member of the Whig party up to the time of its extinction, and then became a Democrat. His first office was as Sheriff of Monroe county, 1854-5. In 1866-7 he represented the same county in the Legislature of the State, which appointed him one of its delegates to visit President Johnson, with the view to save Arkansas from the application of the principles of reconstruction which Congress had adopted. In 1874 he served as a delegate from Monroe county at the Constitutional Convention of 1874. He was nominated Attorney-General of his State in the same year, and elected. Until the expiration of his term, in 1876, he sought nomination for the Governorship, but was defeated. It was during the canvass, having this honor as its object, that he exhibited the enviable talent as a public speaker, which, associated with superior legal learning and a genial disposition, has made one of the most popular citizens of Arkansas. As an official person he is diligent and conscientious, and unquestionably will serve his State admirably well as its Governor.

General Hughes has six children living.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

Odds of Two to One given in Favor of Blaine.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Mail and Express says: Betting men who make a living by their wits are looked upon as being good political prophets, and from the way they are laying their money the election seems a sure thing for Blaine. Commission brokers all over the city are receiving more money than they can place, to be put upon the Republican candidate.

During the last few days betting has taken a decided turn. Last week the Democratic party could not find enough moneyed men who were willing to take the odds of \$100 to \$80 they were freely laying on Cleveland's success, and those who did take these odds can now, by a little manipulation, stand on "velvet." This week the Republican party has great difficulty in placing money, even when offering such odds as two to one. The chief center of bets is on the general result, and on that very large sums, varying from even money to two one on Blaine, are put. Kelly, the bookmaker, bet \$10,000 to \$8000 Blaine will be elected, the taker being Bob Elliott. He also bet \$10,000 to \$7000 that Blaine will be the next President, with P. P. Downey. Other large bets were \$5000 to \$4000 to \$2000, with a large number of smaller ones.

Next to the general result, the chief attraction is in New York State, and there Kelly comes to the fore again, having bet an even \$2500 that Blaine carries the State. The sum of \$1000 even was bet two weeks ago that Cleveland would carry the State by 50,000 majority. At that time Pete Mitchell recorded a bet of \$2500 against \$1500 that Cleveland will carry New York State. Now the odds have changed slightly in favor of Blaine. Frank E. Gardner says he has heard several Democratic boasts of money that could be had on the result of the coming election, but has been unable to find any one willing to bet even on the result.

New York, October 29.—The Sun says: Blaine has the call of betting, which was very active yesterday. Heavy bets were made by the brokers in Wall street. One was \$10,000 to \$8000 that Blaine would be elected, and another was \$4000 to \$2000. The odds on Blaine to carry the general election vary at the betting places from \$1000 to \$80 to \$100 to \$70. On New York State the odds are \$100 to \$90 on Cleveland. On Indiana, \$100 to \$30 on Blaine, and on New Jersey, \$100 to \$70 on Cleveland. On the Mayoralty the odds are \$500 to \$400 that Grant will be elected by more than 500 majority.

The Chances.

A, while playing a game of cribbage the other night, had dealt to him in one hand, a Jack and three five-spots; when he cut the card for the turn-up, the fourth five-spot made its appearance, giving him the largest counting hand that can be held in the game—28.

This occurrence brought up the question of what were the chances of such a hand being dealt, and the following is given as an answer: With 52 cards, embracing four suits, the chance of any one card—a five-spot, for example—being dealt as the first card is 1 to 13. If it is so dealt (to A, say) and B deals himself the next card, A's chances of having one of the three remaining five-spots dealt to him next is 3 in 50, or 1 in 16 and a fraction. This being done, and B having dealt himself a card, leaving 48 in the pack, 2 of which are five-spots, A's chance of getting one of these is 1 in 24; if he gains this, and three more cards each are dealt to him and B, his chance of cutting the cards so that the remaining five-spot is turned up is 1 in 40. This is the calculation in its simplest form; but as B's chances of obtaining one, two or three of the five-spots is as good, in the first place as A's, and the cards are dealt face down, it follows that the betting on the chances, none of the cards being seen before all are dealt, ought to be as follows: On the first event, 1 to 26; second event, 1 to 33; third event, 1 to 48; fourth event, 1 to 80. But in spite of these odds, so rarely are the four five-spots held in this game, with the Jack, that he would be considered as risking too much who would stake any considerable sum at four or five times the odds mentioned.

A Speck of War.

A speck of war is found in the communications which have passed between England and France in regard to stopping and searching of English vessels on the Chinese coast for contraband war material. It is said England protested against the orders given to the French commanders of war vessels, and that the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets is getting warmer than is warranted by ordinary diplomatic courtesy. It is known that England demanded a searching inquiry as to the circumstances of overhauling English steamers and a *casus belli* may be established, if it is ascertained that goods innocently exported by Englishmen have been seized.

The most northerly point of Europe is Cape Knivsjaerodden, the west point of the Island of Mageroe, in latitude 71° 40' 15". To pronounce the name correctly, the speaker wants to stand bare-footed on a cake of ice, and hold his head under a cold water tap.

"KING OF THE COMSTOCK"

Sharon's Course When the Bank of California Suspended.

[New York Journal.]

In 1863 Senator Sharon was induced to take the agency and general supervision of the Bank of California in Gold Hill and Virginia City, Nev. Here he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Ralston, at that time one of the brightest heads in the mining districts. Mr. Sharon was considerable of a mining expert, and felt that the Virginia and Gold Hill mines were not as remunerative as they should be. He had examined with the greatest care every mine, and had become a mining expert as well as a banker. He called to his aid however, the best judgment of men of mining experience, and made a most thorough survey of the mining properties in which he had become interested, and finally determined to drift for a strange ledge. A drift was at once undertaken and prosecuted with prodigious vigor. That drift developed not only a new deposit of ore, but it very soon exposed to view the "King of the Comstock."

From that time Mr. Sharon became the recognized leader in enterprises of the greatest magnitude on the Comstock, and these were managed with such adroitness and skill that he was regarded as the financial chief of the Pacific coast. His name was added to the directory of the bank. All went swimming on in the high tide of wealth and prosperity for nearly ten years. Then came a day when gibes and sneers were hurled against the directors of the bank. Its depositors with bated breath and low-toned voice and scarcely audible whisper, told the sad tale of ruin, beggary and misery unmeasurable. The great Bank of California has suspended! And Ralston, its president, had drawn the veil upon a life that had lifted enterprise into exultation and reared monuments of grandeur on either side of his pathway.

The citizens of San Francisco have not forgotten that dreadful day. The streets around the bank were packed with men and women, and yet not one word of censure was expressed, so pronounced was the affection for Ralston and the esteem in which the directory was held. Soon the small door was opened and Senator Sharon stepped through it upon the sidewalk, and for a few moments cast a steady look upon the mass of human faces turned upon him. His face, habitually mobile and imperturbable, expressed for a moment that touch of sympathy which can never be told in words. The multitude seemed to understand it, and raising his hat with more the purpose of admitting the cool air to his throbbing brain than in salutation, he turned with a step and manner full of resolution and walked away.

A meeting of the directors was called for that evening, and in a vigorous speech Mr. Sharon advocated that all should put their hands into their pockets and make up any deficiency in the bank's capital. Senator Sharon headed the list and in a few days the bank was enabled to resume. Thus was the bank put upon its feet, and to Senator Sharon was justly ascribed the success of the venture. Several years later Mr. Sharon was elected United States senator from Nevada, and he still holds the office. He is quiet and unpretentious in his demeanor, and few would recognize in him the owner of the "King of the Comstock" and other millions of property.

Origin of Base Ball.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Base ball really originated in New York city in 1845, when a party of gentlemen so modified the old game of town ball as to create a new game, to which they gave the name of base ball. On the 23d of September of that year these gentlemen formally organized the Knickerbocker Base Ball club and adopted a series of playing rules. Prior to 1845 a sort of crude base ball had been played under various rules, but it was little more than a school boy's diversion. The Olympic club, of Philadelphia, had been organized in 1833, but it played nothing but town ball until 1860, when base ball was adopted in its stead.

In New England, about thirty years ago, there was a game called the "New England Game," which was played with a small, light ball, which was thrown overhand to the bat, while in the New York game of base ball as then played by the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Gotham and Empire clubs, a large elastic ball was pitched to the bat.

The original rules of the game were very vague and incomplete. The ball was much too large and heavy, being allowed a circumference of 10½ inches and a weight of 6½ ounces, just an inch in size and an ounce in weight greater than the present limit. There was no limitation to the length of the bat. In the year 1869 two important new rules were made, one requiring the pitcher to stand in a space six feet by three and the other requiring the umpire to call balls and give the batsman his first base after three had been called. Until Dec. 14, 1864, a fair ball, if caught on the first bounce, put the striker out, but on the above date the National Association of Base Ball Players did away with the bound catch, except for foul balls, and finally adopted the fly game. Forty-five feet was the distance from the pitcher's position to the home plate until 1881, when it was moved five feet further back.

Artificial Sponge.

[Chicago Journal.]

Dr. Gamgee, of Birmingham, England, has been interesting the Paris surgeons with his artificial sponge. It is made of cotton, rendered absorbent and treated with antiseptics. One of them of the size of a walnut will absorb water until it reaches the dimensions of a cricket-ball. One of its most important advantages is cheapness; this quality makes it unnecessary to use it more than once, so that "sponge infection" becomes an easily obviated evil.

Lynch law is described by The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph as human justice in its last analysis—swift, impressive, terrible.

1885.

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THE Honolulu Almanac and Directory,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1885.

CONTAINING AN

Astronomical, Civil and Ecclesiastical Calendar

FOR THE YEAR.

An Official and Business Directory of Honolulu,

TOGETHER WITH

FULL STATISTICAL & GENERAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

IS NOW IN COURSE OF COMPILATION,

and will be issued during the first week of January, 1885.

This will be the second publication of this useful and valuable Annual; and the Compiler, with the aid of several experts, feels sanguine of placing before the public a work that will be thoroughly appreciated, and also one that will commend itself to all residents of the Islands, as well as to Government Officials, Merchants and others residing abroad, who take an interest in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

There will be many valuable additions to the previous issue. The Chronological Tables have been carefully compiled by a *kamaaina*, and will contain matter of special interest in connection with the Islands.

In addition to a wide Island circulation, an extensive foreign circulation of the work is guaranteed, thereby making it a valuable means of advertising.

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MR. J. W. LUNING

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HONOLULU, OCTOBER 30TH, 1884.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

GEORGE H. FASSETT, - Manager.

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel is one of the leading architectural structures of Honolulu. The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square of about four acres, fronting on Hotel Street. This large area affords ample room for a lawn and beautiful walks, which are laid out most artistically with flowering plants and tropical trees. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for 200 guests. The basement of the Hotel contains the finest billiard hall in the city; also, a first-class bar, well stocked with fine wines and liquors.

The main entrance is on the second floor, to the right of which are the elegantly furnished parlors. A broad passage-way leads from the main hall to the dining-room. These apartments open on to broad verandas, where a magnificent view of the Nuuanu Mountains may be seen through the wealth of tropical foliage that surrounds the balconies.

The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an artesian well on the premises. The Clerk's office is furnished with the Telephone, by which communication is had with the leading business firms of the city.

EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE

And Money Lavishly Expended under the Present Able

Management to make this establishment the

"MODEL FAMILY HOTEL."

A Reputation it Enjoys and

MOST JUSTLY MERITS.

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